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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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RUBBER  
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## THE AMENDMENT

Minister Cooper Outlines Policy of  
the Executive.

### THEY SUPPORT PRESENT OATH

Maintenance of Republican Form  
of Government a Fundamental  
Principle.

The afternoon session of the House of  
Representatives yesterday was devoted  
chiefly to discussion on the proposed  
amendment of Article 101 of the  
Constitution. The amendment omits

that part of the oath not to encourage  
or assist in the restoration or establish-  
ment of a Monarchical form of Govern-  
ment.

Representative Loebenstein was the  
principal speaker in support of the  
amendment. He maintained that the  
clause was an objectionable one to  
the natives, and that were it omitted  
they would be willing to subscribe to it  
and thus secure better representation.

Mr. Loebenstein stated that the  
amendment had the backing of the  
American Union Party, and threw  
upon the gauntlet by daring the  
Executive to oppose the measure.

Minister Cooper said, on the proposed  
amendment:

Mr. Speaker:—The introduction of  
this amendment to the fundamental  
law of the country is indeed a matter  
of importance, and on which it may  
well be expected that the Government  
should define its position. It has been  
considered a question of so much im-  
portance that it has been freely dis-  
cussed in the Executive Council and  
our position in regard to the matter  
has been agreed to. While I think  
it is quite unanimous among us that  
if it was a question whether or not  
this condition should now be incor-  
porated in the Constitution we would  
stand as a unit as being opposed to  
any such action, yet the framers of  
the Constitution saw fit to place that  
provision to the fundamental law of  
the land; and it is there now as one of  
the conditions of the right of franchise  
in this country. The institution of the  
Provisional Government carried with it  
the conclusion that the monarchical  
form of Government had disappeared  
for all the time in this country. Under  
the conditions that existed at that  
time it was quite proper that this qual-  
ification should be exacted from all  
those who sought to be identified with  
the Government. I was opposed per-  
sonally to this condition being placed  
in the Constitution at the time it was  
framed; but nevertheless it is there,  
and I feel that it would be a mistake  
now to change that provision, principally  
as it would be misunderstood by  
the friends of the Government as well  
as the opponents of the Government.  
I believe it would be a sign to those  
who have been watching our advance,  
that we had changed the fundamental  
policy of the Government, if we should  
now advocate a change in this provi-  
sion. It is not a mere matter of senti-  
ment, it is a matter of substance,  
and would probably carry with it, if  
the Executive should support this  
amendment, the conviction that we no  
longer cared for the proposition of  
maintaining the Republic, and that it  
was a matter of indifference to us  
whether or not a change was made.  
It is likely that legal construction of  
this provision of the Constitution  
would go so far as to prevent man  
from making any effort to change the  
form of Government, even by ballot;  
and this seems to be what is now  
objected to. If it is of sufficient sub-  
stance to be repugnant on this ground  
to those who have heretofore refused  
to become identified with the Govern-  
ment, then there is every reason to  
retain it in the Constitution. The  
Constitution provides that all persons  
born within its jurisdiction or naturalized  
are citizens thereof. It is said that  
the provision now sought to be  
stricken from the Constitution is the  
only reason why many of our native  
born have declined to become identi-  
fied with the Government. If this be  
true, then there should be no modi-  
fication of the Constitution at this time  
for fear of its being misunderstood  
by them. For if there is one funda-  
mental principle of this Government it  
is that a Republican form of govern-  
ment shall be maintained in this coun-  
try until the consummation of the one  
grand object for the establishment of  
the Government, that of annexation  
to the United States of America. It  
is on this ground that the Executive  
feel that it cannot support this amend-  
ment. It is not the purpose of the  
Executive to enter into an extended  
debate on this question but simply to  
outline its position.

### An Explosion.

The Government quarries at Kam-  
iloa were the scene of an accident at  
about 1 p. m. yesterday afternoon and  
Ailan Clarke was the unfortunate victim.  
It was just as work was being  
begun again for the afternoon when  
the accident happened. Mr. Clarke  
was engaged in reabutting one of the

boxes of the stationary engine used at  
that place. Suddenly there was an  
explosion and the box was blown up.  
The metal flew into Mr. Clarke's face  
and burned him badly about the upper  
lip and also in the region of the eyes.  
He was transferred to his room at the  
home of Mr. Fogarty on Beretania  
street where he was attended to by  
Dr. Howard. Although the injuries  
by burning are very painful they are  
not at all dangerous as the story that  
was spread about the streets had it,  
and Mr. Clarke will be about again  
in a few days.

### HAWAIIAN REGISTRY.

Amendment to Present Law Pro-  
posed By Executive.

In the Senate yesterday, Minister  
Cooper introduced a new bill in the  
shape of an amendment to existing  
laws on the registry of vessels. This  
amendment was promised during the  
steamship China controversy several  
months since.

Two sections are proposed to take  
the place of the present sections of the  
same numbers, as follows:

Section 630. No vessel shall be enti-  
tled to be registered as a vessel of  
the Republic of Hawaii or to be deemed  
an Hawaiian vessel or entitled to the  
privileges appertaining thereto unless  
the vessel shall be wholly owned by  
a citizen or citizens of the Republic  
or by an Hawaiian Corporation, the  
capital stock of which is wholly owned  
by citizens of the Republic.

Section 631. Upon a written applica-  
tion being made to the Collector-  
General of Customs, pursuant to the  
terms of the last preceding section,  
which shall include the oath of the  
owner of the vessel sought to be regis-  
tered and in case the vessel is owned  
by an Hawaiian Corporation, the oath  
of the President, Secretary, or Treasurer  
thereof setting forth the name and  
description of the vessel, whether the  
same is domestic or foreign built and if  
foreign built, how acquired, that the  
affiant is a citizen of the Republic  
and in case there is another owner,  
that there is such other owner speci-  
fying his name and place of abode and  
that he is a citizen of the Republic,  
and in case the oath is made by an  
officer of a corporation, that such cor-  
poration is incorporated under the  
laws of the Republic, and that the cap-  
ital stock thereof is wholly owned by  
citizens of any foreign Prince or State  
directly or indirectly by way of trust,  
confidence or otherwise interested in  
such vessel, or in the profits or issues  
thereof, the Collector-General of Customs  
shall cause such vessel to be measured  
and tonnage ascertained according  
to the mode hereinafter pre-  
scribed. Said appreciation in case the  
vessel is foreign built shall be accom-  
panied by the evidences of title.

### NO MEASLES HERE.

Quarantine Is Clear—Case Was a  
China Sailor.

A number of officers and members  
of the Board of Health supposed on  
Sunday that the case of measles aboard  
the S. S. China was taken to the  
quarantine station here, accepting it as  
granted that the sick man was one of  
the contract laborers for a planta-  
tion. This was a mistake. One promi-  
nent officer telephoned to the Island  
in the harbor yesterday morning and  
learned that the case of measles was  
still aboard the steamer. The sick  
man was a member of the crew of the  
steamer. There is no illness of any  
sort in quarantine here. All of yester-  
day was occupied by King McVeigh  
and his men in fumigating the effects  
of the laborers and having the men  
and women take baths.

It is recorded in histories of the Is-  
lands that measles caused the death  
of ten per cent of the population here  
in 1848. The natives, instead of keep-  
ing warm, took baths in cold water,  
drove the fever in" and perished  
quickly. In late years the mortality  
with measles has amounted to very  
little.

### CHARTER READY.

Five Cent Fare In Franchise of  
Rapid Transit Co.

At a meeting which lasted till quite  
a late hour last night, the attorneys  
and temporary directors of the new  
Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., com-  
pleted the draft of the charter for  
which application will be made.

The company proposes to begin with  
in one year from the time leave is  
granted, the construction of a first-  
class, well equipped, modern electric  
street railway system, with the right  
to use compressed air or some other  
newly discovered power later. The  
company will agree to complete and  
have in operation in three years, fifteen  
miles of track or line, covering territory  
described in the franchise and  
heretofore mentioned in this paper.

It is stipulated in the franchise that  
the fare shall not on any line of the  
Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., exceed  
five cents and that school children  
shall be carried for half fare. One  
nickel would thus serve to pay the  
passage of an adult from Moanalua to  
Kapolei park.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who has  
just attained the age of 60, has spent  
more than half his life in the House of  
Commons, and has twice been Irish  
secretary.

## COFFEE IS CLEAR

No Blight or Fungus or Insect  
Pest Found on Hawaii.

### REPORT ON EXPERT VIEW

What Mr. Marsden and Prof. Koebel Found—Mistakes Have Been  
Made in Planting—Successes.

Jos. Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture and Professor Koebel, the Hawaiian Government entomologist, return from the coffee districts of the Island of Hawaii with the glorious report that the thousands of trees of the big and little plantations are entirely free from any blight, fungus or insect pest. During the concluding months of last year and in the beginning of this year letters and specimens concerning blight were frequently received from Hawaii at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The heaviest, if not nearly all the complaint was from the district of Puna. Mr. Marsden made microscopic examinations and efforts at cultures, but found nothing on leaf or branch. He gave opinion that the coffee was clean. Professor Koebel, upon arrival from the United States, confirmed the belief of Mr. Marsden and further agreed with the suggestion that the trouble was likely due to some fault in planting.

The two officials of the Agricultural Bureau were accompanied in the travels on Hawaii by the Sheriff of the Island, L. A. Andrews, a gentleman who is heavily interested in the culture of coffee and has given it attention for several years. From Hilo the party journeyed over a fine road to Puna. It was noticed on the plantations from which the alarm had been sounded that entirely healthy trees and weaklings were side by side. Nothing foreign to coffee growth could be found about the falling or sick trees. Mr. Marsden and Professor Koebel were now firmly convinced that the trouble had been caused by errors in planting. They gave descriptions of the roots of the dropping roots and then had bad trees taken up. It was seen at once that every "failure" of a tree had a "tap root" that had been almost entirely eradicated before planting or that had been left too long and had curled instead of growing naturally. That such was the case was made clear to the visitors and to the planters in every investigation made. A tree planted without allowing a straight tap root of about eight inches will grow finely for a couple of years, but when called upon to bear, will become ill, drop, wither and refuse to show berries. Evidence was piled up to sustain the verdict reached and there will be but little more of the plantings that give a deceptive, useless and non-producing tree. There has been plenty of this bad planting in Oahu. At one plantation of considerable size it will be necessary to pull up and replace fully two-thirds of the trees. There are plantations where the third planting of trees is now growing and where the whole trouble has been the practical killing of the tree before it has been placed in the ground. There is not in Puna or Oahu, or in fact in any coffee district of the Islands at this time, any disease. A white fly that does very little harm was noticed, but it is disappearing under treatment. The spider about which so much has been said and which has been feared, was seen. It is an insect that seeks only the weak and dying trees that in any event would not produce and that must come up. Closest examination dissipated completely the offered theory that a leaf disease had appeared. Both Mr. Marsden and Professor Koebel have studied this leaf disease in Ceylon and elsewhere and demonstrated that it had not yet reached Hawaii.

The coffee growers are learning rapidly by experience and are willing to listen to official advice. Thousands of trees have been planted improperly in various districts. But in Oahu now there may be seen acres upon acres of trees that are successful and that will bear well. Mr. Marsden repeats, as he has before, the assurance that the success of the coffee business in Oahu and Puna is assured. The good trees are wonderfully thrifty. The travelers were very much struck with the work of the Sisson boys, who have personally performed nearly all the labor which has placed their plantation in such a promising condition.

In Hamakua the Louisson boys were found to be doing correct planting and will be rewarded with profitable results. They have fine land and upon advice will leave the ohia trees on the ridges for wind breaks and will add to this shelter by planting the seeds of quick growing trees, these seeds to be sent by Mr. Marsden at once. An immense crop will be taken off at the Horner plantation. One field or piece of forty-five acres will give a yield that will surprise all coffee men. It is shown in Hamakua that coffee will not stand continuous wind, but that it will thrive there under shelter. The soil is very good.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the settlers in the Honokaa homestead district. The men here were the first to take up land under the new law. It is a notable fact that in the earlier days of the colony holdings changed hands about every season, but that the present occupants are on the farms to remain. The leader here in coffee culture is Mr. de Mello. He has seven or eight

acres which will this year return him about \$1,000 to \$1,200. Wind breaks are used here. Nearly all the homesteaders are Portuguese and as a rule do not go in for coffee beyond a small patch near the farm house. Mr. Marsden thinks each one should be encouraged to put in seven or eight acres of coffee and is certain that it would pay handsomely. The sugar plantation people here encourage the homesteaders and esteem them highly as a permanent supply of the better class and better paid labor.

In selling the new lots above Honokaa, the Government reserved a strip of 200 feet between each farm. Purchasers were required to fence their holdings. This leaves the forest piece held back by the Government open and the underbrush as well as the trees are being destroyed by cattle. The settlers want the Government to fence the ends of the reservations to accomplish what was intended and Mr. Marsden strongly recommends that this be done. He adds that the settlers are willing to keep an eye on the vacant tracts adjoining them and would readily keep fences in repair and drive out cattle that managed to get into the forest strips. The settlers here have just planted and were very much pleased to receive the Government representative and to receive sound advice. This district is capable of producing a full quotation of Hawaiian coffee.

The report is made that the land lately sold by Sam' Parker in lots of 40 to 50 acres at \$30 an acre is suitable for coffee and will yield well if wind breaks are provided. More of this land should be placed on the market, as it is easy of access.

Speaking of the height at which coffee may be successfully grown, Mr. Marsden is positive of 2,750 feet, because on this trip he found it at that altitude. It was a healthy and heavy production. The bean is small, but will do doubt be found to be of superior quality. Some of the trees have yielded as much as five pounds and all the trees are of vigorous growth.

Mr. Mars

for loafers and they don't have them in the shops anywhere.

A good many decorations, emblems, medals, etc., are worn by men in Honolulu and elsewhere. The badge of the Honolulu Iron Works, on the coat or in the heart is one of which any man may justly be proud. Sometimes it has been called a foreign corporation. All of the stock of the company that is not held in this city is owned by widows and sisters of men who had a great deal to do with making the Iron Works. No man should begrudge them their share. Honolulu is a place remarkable for one thing perhaps above all others in the fact that both big and little things are noticed by everybody. You meet the same men on the streets day after day and the community is so isolated or pent-up that everybody may be said to be living in a glass house. Now, when the big sugar mill for Honolua plantation was built at the works, it seemed a treasured and beautiful thing to many of the men who had to do with its construction. One of the men remarked one day that it seemed a pity that such a production should be destined to be hidden away in a gulch on Hawaii. Well, before that mill was shipped it was looked at most carefully by all the plantation men who were able to call and the slightest details of it were inspected and commented upon. It came out then and it came out more positively after the mill was in operation and was doing all that had been promised, that putting the most skillful and honest work and the best material into it had paid and had been right and proper. Every man of the Works has a right to be proud of such an output. Mr. Davies recalled the trying and arduous work performed upon the Austrian frigate that once put in here for repairs and that was mended by the company. When that ship was surveyed by the officials of the Austrian Government the verdict was that the best work and the best material in her was from the Honolulu Iron Works. There was satisfaction in this. Good work is what stands.

Small things needed in the contracts undertaken by the Iron Works fix and maintain the character of the plant and the business. There should be no pretense or sham in work. A shoddy job is a disgraceful thing. In working faithfully each man aids himself in building up his own personal character and personal character is the most important of all things. All men should be willing to exhibit the smallest portion of their work and as freely and frankly look into the faces of each other with the confidence that comes of fidelity and attention to duty. Mr. Davies cited the historical instance of the services of the British bluejackets who saved the Iron Works during the great fire here and who refused any reward, saying they had only done their duty as faithful servants.

Addressing himself to the native Hawaiians, Mr. Davies said he believed that they were as a nation growing into stronger and more stable manhood. He urged them to take their stand on principles rather than issues. They have in their hands the welfare and future of the land. If people could only see them standing firmly a tremendous influence would be felt. For the benefit of the foreigners, Mr. Davies quoted: "Seek ye the peace of the city whither I have carried you." All the men addressed should weld themselves together for mutual good. Mr. Davies closed by reference to the Divine injunction to seek the kingdom of righteousness and the promise in this connection that all else should be added.

Mr. Hedemann, the present superintendent of the Works, had declined to make an address, but his name was cheered when mentioned by others. Mr. J. A. Kennedy, the head office man, is a great favorite with the men. He kept away from the oratorical quarter and spent all his time looking after the comfort of the guests of the evening. Messrs. Crozier, Black and Lyett "began off" from speech-making. Alex. Young, who had retired from the Works after being superintendent many years, was applauded for a couple of minutes when he was introduced by Mr. Davies.

When the greeting had subsided Mr. Young remarked that his sentiments seemed to be known in advance and that anything from him was hardly requisite. He had expected to be sailing for the States at this time, but was happy that he had missed the boat of a few evenings before. Mr. Young gave a brief but very interesting description of the Works as he found them when he went into the service in 1889. He also exhibited with pride a watch which had been presented to him by the men nineteen years ago. Mr. Young said he had the greatest aloha for all the men and he believed it was reciprocated to a great extent, for during all the time he was in charge every employee had promptly and good-naturedly obeyed every order and had always worked for the best interest of the establishment. He could see that this spirit still prevailed and was glad that the business of the company was increasing and improving in every way and that the shops were crowded with work. Good work had always been turned out of the Honolulu Iron Works and he believed it always would be of the very best quality.

Mr. Young spoke to the native Hawaiians and said it had always been a delight to him to see a young son of the soil take hold, but that in the past they had not been quite so tenacious as the foreign boys. He urged the Hawaiian lad and man to refuse to be content till he had reached the very top. He had confidence in their capacity and there was one Hawaiian present who held a responsible position and who need not "take a back seat" for any foreign mechanician.

Acknowledgment was made to patrons of the Works by Mr. Young. The agents were entitled to the thanks of all. They were given the worth of their money, though, for there were no poor mechanics employed in the Honolulu Iron Works. The desirable mechanic was the steady, honest and earnest man who always strives to do the very best work and who should be the first to tell of a flaw or an error. The Iron Works are a great thing to Honolulu, as they have all through the years been disbursing here in wages \$10,000 to \$12,000 a month.

Mr. Young said he had one regret to express and followed it with advice. He was sorry and pained to know that much

of the money—too much—that had been paid the men had gone for something that was a terrible injury to both body and soul. He had said time and again that it would pay the company to subsidize to the closing point saloons in the neighborhood of the Works. The man who takes up the practice of drinking during the day, or even at any time, soon becomes an abject, pitiable slave to it. He had thought that when liquor was taboo to the natives that they were wronged in having themselves thus questioned and singled out. Now he saw that it was a mistake to open the saloon to them.

"I say to you Hawaiians to avoid liquor as you would pestilence. The greatest fear I have for you is that you will take to drink and be ruined by it. To foreigners drink is a treachery indeed, but they are better able to take care of themselves than the native Hawaiian." In bidding good-bye to all, Mr. Young asked them to keep the good name of the Iron Works, of Hawaii and especially of Honolulu, with the greatest care upon the dangers against which he had warned them.

There was one other speech. A musical hour followed the addresses of Messrs. Davies and Young. Numbers were given by the Nuuanu Mandolin Club and the Honolulu Iron Works Glee Club and there was a solo by Mr. West and another by Mr. Stoddart.

Wm. C. Roe who has the record term of services addressed Mr. Davies for the men and made an excellent speech, thanking the President of the company for his liberality and was assured of the appreciation of the men.

At the beginning, after all were seated, Divine blessing was invoked by Mr. Davies. The host of the evening is to leave the Island on the 15th inst., and will be absent for some time. The dinner was a great success in every way. The men were immensely pleased and Mr. Davies is to be congratulated.

## A WARM DEBATE

### House Discusses Import-ant Measure.

Proposed to Reduce Time of Suspension of Sentence From Two Years to 13 Months.

#### SENATE.

Fifteenth Day, March 4.

The Senate had a short session. At the opening, Acting President Cooper announced the return of the President of the Republic and stated that President Dole would at once assume the functions of his office.

Senator Schmidt announced his intention of introducing a bill to amend the tax bill to do away with Schedule E.

Senator Brown reported from the Judiciary on the items in the salary schedule of the appropriation bill.

The Act to enlarge Kapiolani Park was returned from the Printing Committee.

The House bill regulating the terms of the Circuit Court passed the third reading without debate and went to the Enrollment Committee.

The House bill amending the Civil Laws relating to interest on money was read by title, passed the second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House bill repealing certain acts relating to appeals from Circuit Court took the same course.

The Senate Salary Appropriation bill was taken up to allow action on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Attorney-General's Department. No report was made on the salaries of the Stenographer and the Assistant Attorney-General as the Committee wished further time for considering those items. All the other items in the bill were passed as scheduled excepting the following: Salary of Deputy Marshal to remain at \$3,600 for the period instead of being advanced to \$4,000; salaries of clerk to Sheriff of Hawaii and of Maui \$1,400 instead of \$1,800; salary of clerk to Sheriff of Kauai advanced from \$600 to \$800; Deputy Sheriff of South Kona \$1,080 instead of \$1,440; Deputy Sheriff of North Kona \$1,440 instead of \$1,920. Deputy Sheriff of North Kona \$1,800 instead of \$2,400. Deputy Sheriff of South Kona \$1,440 instead of \$1,920. Deputy Sheriff of Puna \$1,200 instead of \$1,920. Deputy Sheriff of Kauai advanced from \$2,400 to \$3,000. Deputy Sheriff of Kauai \$1,200 instead of \$1,560. Deputy Sheriff of Ewa \$1,440 instead of \$2,400.

Senators McCandless and Baldwin having announced that they would not be present on Saturday, and there being little business, the Senate then adjourned to Monday.

#### HOUSE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs reported that the President of the Republic had returned and assumed the functions of his office.

The Speaker presented the following answers of the Minister of the Interior to questions propounded by various members of the House:

To Representative Paris—1. "Neither the Superintendent of Public Works nor the Road Engineer has the authority to withdraw a road contract publicly awarded by the Minister." 2. "No authority is claimed for taking private lands for Government roads without due process of law, unless the owners consent thereto." 3. "As far as known, no road has been constructed over private land where the owners have not given consent." 4. "There are no claims for road damages on file except those in process of amicable settle-

ment." Laid on the table to be brought up at some future time.

To Representative Loebenstein in answer to questions relating to road contracts on the Island of Hawaii. This report contained a detailed list of contracts for road work for the two years ending December 31st, 1897, with the names of the bidders. The report closes with the following: "The only cases where contracts have been awarded or bids received, altered or amended after the tenders have been received and opened according to advertisement, are where original bids were too high. These are shown in the above list. No contracts which were required by law to be advertised have been let without such advertisement."

Representative Robertson presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on House Bill No. 7, relating to assault and battery. The committee submitted a substitute bill, at the same time recommending that Bill No. 7 be laid upon the table.

Representative Achi gave notice that he would introduce a few amendments to the Constitution.

Second reading of House Bill No. 1, providing for suspension of sentence in certain cases with the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee, the former recommending a certain amendment and the latter, its indefinite postponement.

The Attorney-General moved for a reduction of the time of suspension of sentence from two years to thirteen months. Representative Atkinson supported the motion of the Attorney-General.

Representative Isenberg was in favor of the bill. Representative Robertson made a long speech against the bill as a whole. He spoke of the "low lived" informers of the Police Department who might go to the Marshal, whisper in his ear that a certain person convicted a year ago and in whose case sentence had been suspended had committed the same offense again and then have the satisfaction of seeing that person go to jail.

The Attorney-General said that he did not see the propriety of using harsh terms.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The suspension of sentence Act came up again for discussion, Representative Robertson speaking against and the Attorney-General, for the measure.

After much discussion, the first Section was passed.

As the remainder of the sections were read, Representative Loebenstein arose each time and moved for indefinite postponement. Throughout the whole consideration of the bill there were six in favor of and five against the passage of the bill. The debate grew very warm at certain stages, particularly when the Attorney-General was questioned by Representatives Robertson and Loebenstein. The bill finally passed second reading. Third reading was set for Tuesday next.

Representative Robertson then addressed the following questions to the Attorney-General:

1. During the past biennial period, in how many cases was sentence suspended in the District Court of Honolulu?

2. In how many of such cases was sentence subsequently imposed. (Giving the various kinds of cases and number of each in both answers.)

3. Please give the same information as to the preceding biennial period if any record has been kept.

Report of the Finance Committee on Schedule E, was postponed until Monday.

House Bill No. 5 taken up for consideration with the committee's report.

An extra section providing for license to carry a shotgun for hunting purposes was passed as recommended by the committee. This fixes the license at \$5. Several of the members spoke from the advisability of passing this section as a measure against the indiscriminate killing off of the game on the Islands.

Other sections were read when further consideration was postponed until Monday.

The House Bill providing for road supervisors in chief was read second time by title and referred to the following special committee: Representatives Loebenstein, Kao, Robertson, Achi and Kahauelio.

At 5 p. m. House adjourned.

#### IN SHORT SESSION.

A Few Petitions Presented to House

On Saturday.

Fifteenth Day, March 5.

Representative Loebenstein presented a petition from a number of residents of North Kona asking for a road through Kualoa and Pauna, North Kona.

Other petitions were as follows:

Isenberg: \$5,500 for the completion of the road through Waialae, Niu, Waialae and Maunalua. To Public Lands Committee.

Achi: An appropriation for six lights at Hookena, South Kona. To Public Lands Committee.

Achi: \$10,000 for making and building a road from Hookena to Kulae, South Kona. To Public Lands Committee.

Achi: \$500 for establishing a school house in Honolulu. To Educational Committee.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the following signed by the President:

Act No. 1, relating to appropriation for expenses of the Legislature for the session of 1898.

Joint resolution on the Maine disaster.

Representative Kahauelio introduced a resolution to the effect that an item of \$560 be inserted in the Appropriation bill for paying rent on the houses of J. Pinao in Kapukolo, this city, quarantined by the Board of Health for the last two years and four months. A bill was handed in with the petition. Referred to Education Committee.

House adjourned at 11:10.

W. F. Wentworth, the well known Eastern reader and impersonator will soon visit Honolulu.

Baking powder at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound never ought to have been sold, because good baking powder is cheaper—does more for the money.

But now as the good times are coming back—as the newspapers say—the excuse for cheap baking powders is even less than ever.

Your money back if you don't like SCHILLING'S BEST—at your grocer's.

We Don't Want Your Money!  
Your Promise to Pay  
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.  
We are Sole Agents for  
the two Best Makes, viz:  
"WHEELER & WILSON"  
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine  
Parts kept in stock or imported  
to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,  
PAAUWLO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,  
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,  
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE,  FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with lime. Dried and packed in bags. Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.</

## THE CALL CAME

Sudden Death of Captain E. D. Crane of This City.

### MANY YEARS A RESIDENT

Had the Esteem and Confidence of All—Was a Man Among Men. Career—A Large Funeral.

A little before noon on Saturday last, the community sustained a genuine shock in the announcement that Capt. E. S. Crane had passed to the great beyond. No other citizen was better known and no other man of Honolulu had more warm friends. No other man stood higher among his fellows here when judged by the standards used in measuring men of character and nobility. Captain Crane died at his home in Palama surrounded by the sorrowing and stricken members of his family and a few intimate friends. This was at 11:15 a. m. on the 5th inst. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the hall of Masonic Lodge Le Progres.

Capt. E. D. Crane was 67 years of age. He was a native of New Bedford and took to the sea when a boy of 13. This calling he followed a great many years with more than ordinary success, being entrusted with important commands and errands requiring the exercise of ability beyond seamanship. It was in the whaling days that Captain Crane made himself well known in both the Atlantic and Pacific. He touched these Islands first in 1844, became impressed with the country and the thought that it had a fine future. Returning ten years later, after active work and a number of adventures, he became a permanent citizen of the country and has remained here ever since. He gained the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, was known from Hawaii to Niihau by the native Hawaiians and was trusted implicitly by them and was their firm friend. One of the Kings appointed Captain Crane to be Sheriff at Kau, Hawaii, and he discharged the duties of the position in a satisfactory and creditable manner. As the commander of inter-island packets he was known to everybody. Members of the reigning families and chiefs were always partial to the craft in charge of Captain Crane. He was master of the crack schooner Nettle Merrill. When that vessel was wrecked about a dozen years ago at Waimea, Kauai, Captain Crane came ashore to stay. He was given a position in the Water Works Department and was up to his death a faithful, conscientious and valued man in a position requiring intelligence and judgment beyond the ordinary. He performed his duties carefully to the last and when he knew he was becoming weakened by age thought first of his word and then of his family and friends and last of all of himself. He will be missed in the service as well as elsewhere. The cause of his death was heart trouble. The demise was hastened by an accident a few weeks ago, the Captain falling from his vehicle on Judd street while looking after some water works business.

The family of Captain Crane consisted of his devoted wife, his three sons and a daughter. There existed between the Captain and his family members an affection that was deep and strong. His home life and associations were happy in the extreme. He was in every way a model husband and parent.

Capt. E. D. Crane belonged to two of the most prominent secret fraternal societies and was prominent and esteemed in each. He was an earnest Mason and an earnest Odd Fellow, deeply touched and ever mindful of all his obligations. He was a veteran member of Masonic Lodge Le Progres and of Excelsior Lodge of Odd Fellows. The men in these societies knew well indeed and many shed tears upon learning of his death and again at the funeral.

The funeral of Capt. E. D. Crane was under the auspices and direction of the Le Progres Lodge of Masons. The cortège was one of the largest seen in Honolulu in a long time and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The flowers included offerings from the societies, from personal and business friends, from friends of the family and there were not a few from native Hawaiians. There were a number of exquisite pieces, notable among these being the emblems of the two secret orders mentioned and anchors from seafaring friends.

The first service, which was held in the Le Progres Lodge hall on Fort street, was behind closed doors. At its conclusion all were admitted for a last look upon the features of the departed. The procession was then formed and the route by Fort and School streets to Nuuanu cemetery taken.

At the grave, under the leadership of C. M. White, master of the Masonic Lodge, the strong and deeply religious service of the order was conducted in a manner that seemed to touch all. Worthy Master White was assisted by Jos. M. Little, Master of Masonic Lodge Hawaiian No. 21 and Past Master M. E. Grossman. After the Masons had finished the Odd Fellows, members of Excelsior and Harmony Lodges, also placed sprigs of green in the grave. The two secret societies were largely represented at the funeral. Nearly all of the members marched.

The pall-bearers were J. J. Williams, L. L. Lapierre, Louis Toussaint, Captain Caperton, Captain Weller and a Masonic brother from the U. S. N. force here.

### Alive and Safe.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the young Chinese patriot born in Honolulu has not gone through the experience of having his head divorced from his body. A report to that effect has been published here several times. The Advertiser, disbelieving the sensational yarns published, caused inquiry to be made at the other

end of the line. In response word came by the S. S. China that the young man who was said to have been turned over to the Chinese Government by the British at Hongkong for capital punishment, was well and alive. In effect, Dr. Sun Yat Sen remarks that all reports of his death have been greatly exaggerated. However, the young man has had quite an experience over there and his own account of it furnished for this paper is so interesting that it will be given in a day or two.

end of India of more than seven consecutive years.

It is interesting to remember that Dr. Staley was born in Honolulu in the house of Governor Kekuanaoa, on the spot in Nuuanu valley where Mrs. J. S. Walker now resides and was a goddaughter of the late Queen Emma of reverred memory.

### FOR KAWAIHAO.

#### BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE CHURCH'S Y. P. S. C. E.

#### RAILS LAID BETWEEN SPRECKELSVILLE AND KAHLULI.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, March 5.—During the evening of March 1st, between 200 and 300 men, all employees of the Hawaiian Commercial Co., laid a narrow gauge railroad track between Spreckelsville and Kahului. They began work about 10 o'clock and completed laying the track to the sea beach at Kahului by 4 o'clock the next morning.

This new road makes a shorter cut to Kahului than the old railroad by extending toward Wailuku.

Where the new and old roads intersect each other at Kahului a crossing properly constructed beforehand was placed in position.

It is stated that an iron wharf is already on the way to Maui, and that large warehouses will soon be placed on Kahului beach, Wailukuward of the present landing.

During the evening of the 7th, Makawao citizens will hold a caucus in the Hamakapuokoa native church for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend an Island convention which will probably be held in the Wailuku Court House Saturday night, the 12th. It is probable that as Wailuku has no representative in the Legislature, that some Wailuku citizen will be nominated for Senator for the unexpired term.

The March meeting of the Makawao Literary Society which was to have taken place on the 4th was postponed on account of inclement weather until the evening of the 11th.

Today, Fukuda and a colony of Japanese, five men with women and children, are en route for Nahiku. Fukuda reports that his store is well established, and that seven families of Portuguese and several families of other nationalities are now at work on their coffee plantations in Nahiku.

The old foreign church building in makaua Makawao is advertised for sale.

The heavy winds of the week, especially the gale of yesterday, the 4th—has laid low nearly all the corn in the Kula district.

Senator H. P. Baldwin and Representative W. F. Pogue came to Maui by last night's steamer for a brief business visit.

During the 1st, the barkentine John Smith, cleared for Honolulu in ballast, but when well out in the bay was obliged to put back on account of change of wind. On the 3d, the steamer Clarendon attempted to tow her out, but the line parted. Today the barkentine will make another attempt.

It is very cold. There have been heavy winds all the week. A gale yesterday and rain today.

### REV. ALVIN OSTROM.

#### SUDDEN DEATH OF THE PASTOR OF THE KOHALA CHURCH.

(Correspondence).

Friends will be pained to learn of the sudden and unexpected death on Sunday, February 27th of the Rev. Alvin Ostrom, who has served as pastor of the first Foreign church in Kohala since the latter part of 1888. By a singular coincidence he had read for the lesson at church services on the day of his death, the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, the 5th verse of which read, "O death, where is thy sting, O grave here is thy victory," and founded his sermon on the 5th verse.

"But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ," quoting again near the end of his discourse, the words found in the 5th verse, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

At about 4 p. m. he was seized with severe pains in the region of the heart, and although the doctor responded promptly when called by telephone shortly after, he arrived at the house too late, for life had passed away. Mrs. Ostrom and two daughters being in attendance. He had the comfort also of being ministered unto by the Rev. S. M. Dodge of San Francisco, who by another singular coincidence was there on a brief visit and conducted the funeral services on the following day. The remains were laid in the Waiaia cemetery.

Aside from his own church, Mr. Ostrom had endeared himself to the hearts of the Chinese and Japanese by active assistance given to their pastors, interest in their church work, and helpfulness to them in their troubles, and the attendance at the burial services was large, including nearly all the white residents of the district. The floral offerings were beautiful and profuse.

A number of years in the early part of Mr. Ostrom's professional life were spent as a missionary in China, where he gained some knowledge of the language, but previous to being called to the church in Kohala he had lived for some years in California. He was about 60 years of age, and leaves behind him, beside his wife and two daughters and two grandsons here, other sons and daughters in distant parts of the earth, two of whom were recently mentioned in the Gazette as having gone to the Klondike as representatives of a company formed in Kohala.

### BORN IN HAWAII.

The many friends of the Right Rev. Dr. Staley, the first Bishop of Honolulu, will be glad to know that a member of his family, Miss Mildred Koholomoana Staley, M. B., is at present in Honolulu, a guest of the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Dr. Staley is the S. P. C. K. missionary physician and chief of a hospital for women at Oahu, Hindostan and is now on a furlough, after a regi-

on in India of more than seven consecutive years.

It is interesting to remember that Dr. Staley was born in Honolulu in the house of Governor Kekuanaoa, on the spot in Nuuanu valley where Mrs. J. S. Walker now resides and was a goddaughter of the late Queen Emma of reverred memory.

### NATIONAL BAND.

is the case and that they intend to make him the first victim. His story is that he offended a certain clique and that a man was sent to wipe him out or cut him up with a hatchet. The workingman continues that he was walking along quietly in Aala when a Chinaman cast sand in his face and struck him with a hatchet. The man who was assaulted has scar to go in the direction of proving his statement and says he saved his life by running.

### NATIONAL BAND.

The grand concert given at the Opera House, Saturday night by the Hawaiian National band was one that gave genuine enjoyment to those who were fortunate enough to be present. Although there were not many people downstairs, the balcony and gallery were filled. The majority of those present were natives. The program was made up of band selections by the National boys, choruses by the Hawaiian Glee and Kawaiian clubs, quartet by the Aloha Aina Club, trio by the Kawaiian club, songs by Miss Annie Kanoho, piano solo by Miss Kaele Nawahi, solo by W. J. Coelho, mandolin and guitar by E. K. Kaai and Toyo Jackson and a solo on six different instruments by Abe W. Dimon. The entertainment closed with a tableau representing Kamehameha I.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN

WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES

the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1, 1/2, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 8, 1898.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

We welcome back the President. His trip has secured three benefits. It has quieted the consciences of the earnest patriots who dictated his journey. It has given him a rare opportunity to see American lions. It has put him in the way of gaining some information on state points. As Dr. Johnson said: "The use of traveling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

The President has learned something about the curious political machinery in Washington. Even if he has not secured any votes in favor of ratification, he has probably done something which the earnest patriots did not contemplate. He has paved the way for the closer relations of the two Governments, at least during President McKinley's term. That is a great gain, especially if annexation is delayed. We are liable to the attack of crises and President McKinley has a better understanding of the situation, if it is possible to so have, with Minister Sewall's ample information and conclusions before him.

Some of the E. P.'s are deeply grieved over President Dole's remarks to an interviewer, to the effect that if annexation fails, this Government will go on as usual. The scope of his remark was clearly this, that in the event of no annexation, we would not be overwhelmed with an earthquake of financial and political catastrophe. It was manly and statesmanlike to say so, when asked the question. We shall have trouble enough of all kinds if annexation fails, but we congratulate the President that he did not go into hysterics over it, and read to the reporters a Star editorial on impending "blue blazes." We shall face the music. Snakes will be lively in the Paradise of the Pacific, as they were in Eden. But the Earnest Patriots will come to the front with plenty of grit, and help to scourch them.

From the American standpoint, President Dole's remark was of no consequence. The United States are more concerned in our territory than in our people. When California was taken, not a word was said about the feelings and wishes of the greasers. The business of annexation, in Washington, is not a love feast, but a cold-blooded political affair.

President Dole returns in good health. Dr. Day has felt his pulse regularly, and kept him free from the practice of experimentalists in medicine.

He will find the Legislature in session, and it will worry him some. But its days of existence are only 90 under the Constitution. Naturalists say of the mosquito: "It is born, becomes a father, a grandfather, and dies within one hour." Owing to the awful dignity of man, and his exalted position in the universe, his time is extended, in Legislative bodies, to a period of 90 days. Let the Legislature be as useful as the mosquito, in rapidly begetting offspring of laws and resolutions, and "whereas," within its period of existence.

## THE WICKED USURPATION OF POWER.

Mr. A. S. Humphreys, in a well prepared letter to Representative Atkinson, sharply criticizes the practice of the Judges refusing to issue warrants of arrest until they are endorsed by the prosecuting officers. He gives a brief, but excellent account of the growth of the idea that prosecuting officers should not assume too much power. So far, he makes out a good case against the prevalent practice of the control of the warrants by the prosecuting officers. His statement is clear and able.

But with the usual and inveterate habit of lawyers, he designately states only one side of the case. He knows that it is the law of this land, as it is of other lands, fully approved of in the Ashford case (Vol. 10 Haw. R.) that after a person is arrested, the prosecuting officer has absolute power to nolle pros, or in other words kick the case out of court. Why does not Mr. Humphreys state this law? Simply because he would kick his own case out of the court (of public opinion).

If the prosecuting officer has the power to dismiss a case, after arrest, why should he not have the power, as the Irishman would say, of "dismissing it before arrest?" That is, of doing beforehand that which he has the right to do afterwards?

For instance, 40 laborers are in a riot, a complaint is made, and the magistrate issues a warrant, without the assent of the prosecuting officer, and they are all dragged into court. The officer looks into the case, and with full legal authority, determines to try five ringleaders, and 35 he discharges. That is, instead of dragging 35 poor devils

into court, with great expense to themselves, he examines the case in advance, uses his best discretion, and takes out a warrant for five only, and he presumes a conviction of these. Representative Robertson and Mr. Humphreys insist that 40 be dragged into court, even if the prosecuting officer, with his undoubted power, discharges 35 of them.

Now Mr. Humphreys and Representative Robertson are not aware of it (but they will be if they practice law in these Islands) that if the 35 poor devils are "pulled in" on charges, in the first instance, they will be forced to pay, say \$10 apiece to "able counsel" to defend them, that is, about \$350. If they are not "pulled in" the able counsel can only took with sadness on a practice, which without regard to its merits, is a direct blow at the prosperity of the Bar, and to that extent endangers our constitutional liberties. For what is liberty worth without lawyers?

Was it Blackstone, who remarked in the opening chapter of his *Commentaries*: "Let the faithful student in every instance bequeath himself to the observation of the nigger in the wood pile?" Or was this said by some other fellow?

## IMPORTANT INQUIRIES.

Some members of the Legislature make very rational and pertinent inquiries of the Ministers regarding the public business. Some members do not, and clearly require assistance in formulating and presenting intelligent questions.

We suggest a few simple questions which these aggressive members are free to use without acknowledgment. The questions, it will be readily seen, must reflect great credit on the capacity, learning, and true statesmanship of the members proposing them.

1. Article 74 of the Constitution, referring to qualification for citizenship reads:

"In order to comply with this requirement he shall be able to read and write with ordinary fluency any section or sections of this Constitution."

Will the Minister state how a graduate of a college may be qualified if he stutters? Would a stuttering pronunciation be regarded as "ordinary fluency?"

2. It is believed, as a matter of international law, that both of the warships Bennington and Baltimore are American territory in our harbor.

Please state if the shell fish, grass, and other marine growths which attach themselves to the bottoms of those vessels while in the harbor, become the property of the United States, and are "covered by the flag." Also, if Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller insist on appropriating these valuable products, which are the property of the Republic, is the Government prepared to maintain the integrity of this Republic? Do the Ministers recognize the principle, "millions for defense, not a farbrace for tribute?" Will the Minister ask the opinion of the Supreme Court?

3. Does the Minister of Finance regard the Kona donkeys as taxable assets or as income? Has he exchanged any of them for Government bonds at par?

4. Article 44 of the Constitution provides that no idiot or insane person shall hold any office under the Government.

Will the Attorney General state whether the word "Government" includes the Legislature? It is does, what steps should be taken to amend the Constitution so as to decentralize power in the hands of the few?

In suggesting these searching questions, we earnestly ask that they do not be regarded as "sick 'ims" shouted at the faithful watch dogs of the House, but as questions which will reflect, as we have said, credit on all inquiring Representative minds.

## THE "UNFORTUNATE REMARK."

President Dole's "unfortunate remark," as the Star puts it, to the reporters of Chicago, that things would go on here, even if annexation failed, seems to be regarded by the organ of the radicals, as unfortunate as the now celebrated remark of the Rev. Mr. Beauchard concerning "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," which so seriously injured Mr. Blaine. The Star tells us that the American press is "chewing on" Mr. Dole's fatal sentence.

We have just looked over several hundred clippings from leading American papers, and no comment or allusion whatever is made to Mr. Dole's politically blasphemous remark. We would be glad to have the papers named that are "chewing on" it, and are so deeply touched by a calamity which will concern us much more than it does the American people.

Instead of posing in public as a shivering poltroon, Mr. Dole took the attitude of a brave man who says: "If annexation fails we propose to go on, and do the best we can."

If the failure of annexation utterly ruins us, as the Star says it will, on whom shall be placed the responsibility for the failure? Has not the Government fulfilled to the letter its duty and ratified the treaty? What more can it do? Ratify the treaty over again? The matter is absolutely in the hands of

the United States. Does the Star wish Colonel Fisher to march with his battalion into the American Senate chamber and compel a vote for annexation?

Why is it then that the radical organ has been instructed to play every few days the dreadful and harrowing "go-to-pot dead march?" Does it make the patriots feel good to hear of the awful things which will happen if America positively refuses to do what we wish her to do?

This dwelling on the hideous future by the Star is like the conduct of the old preacher, who was asked by a dying sinner what his fate would be, after death. "My friend," said the preacher, "you will go to hell, and let me observe in all kindness that you should be deeply thankful to God for providing a hell to which you can go." The Star dwells so strenuously on a calamity which we may not be able to avoid, that its next step will be to tell us that we ought to be thankful if it does come.

This is not the place for the organ to grind out the lugubrious music of the "go-to-pot march" with sniffling variations thrown in Mr. Dole's "unfortunate remarks." Set up the organ before the doors of Congress. Let the appealing music strike the ears of the men who can do something, instead of making us miserable. We shall be serious enough if annexation fails.

## CONSUL GENERAL HAYWOOD'S REPORT ON COFFEE.

The report on coffee culture in the Hawaiian Islands, made by Consul General Haywood to the American Government, is, we believe, the most valuable paper that has yet been published on the subject. It states the truth, and is entirely free from the errors of the "boom" documents that are usually issued on industrial enterprises. Mr. Haywood has evidently taken much care to get at the facts, and present them in such a clear, concise and intelligent form, that any person, proposing to immigrate and engage in the business need not be misled. This paper should be republished by the Government, and mailed to inquirers.

It is not the duty of the Consul General to speculate on the future of this industry, and he has not. He states the facts, as they exist here, and readers must draw their own conclusions.

The exact value of this industry will not be known for some years to come. That many over estimate it is certain. That there will be some sort of a crisis in, before long, is also certain. It is not a Klondike, but an attractive industry, which will furnish a living to industrious men. But it will suffer, to some extent, from the same disease of undue speculation, that has brought so much trouble to the California fruit growers. It is the whooping cough of the State, if taken at the present moment would be extremely uncertain.

## A COUNTY OF CALIFORNIA.

The proposition to annex the Islands as a county of the State of California does not appear to be, as matters now are, a very practicable matter. The labor unions of the rural districts of the State will oppose it strongly. The farmers will also oppose it, and probably the sugar beet men will follow them. The Islands cannot be annexed without the assent of the State. At the same time a powerful mercantile interest would favor it. A popular vote in the State, if taken at the present moment would be extremely uncertain.

## HILO TEACHERS.

## Interesting Talks On a Variety of Subjects.

On the 18th of February, the teachers of Hilo and adjoining districts held their quarterly meeting in the Union school. The large number in attendance shows a growing interest in the Union.

After roll-call to which the members responded by quotations from Parker, the minutes of the December meeting were read and adopted.

Miss Severance taught a First Year Lesson on stones. Different specimens were distributed among the pupils who stated their observations and these were written on the black-board. A simple introduction to coral, lava and sulphurous formations was given. In the discussion which followed Miss Coan illustrated the development of the subject with the higher grades, relating the influences which account for our different rocks and stones. The formation of sand by erosion and the manner in which soils are formed were clearly illustrated. Several papers were read which had been prepared by her pupils on the subject.

A recitation was given by Miss Ruth Richardson after which Miss Hill taught a plant lesson. The embryo plant was found in the bean and the different stages of growth were commented on. Several plants growing in water were on exhibition and from these the functions of the roots were studied. A vote of thanks was tendered the class for having come so far.

Mrs. R. A. Lyman read an account of the dwarfish and supernatural Menahunes, relating their manners and customs, their marvelous works and adventures. Ancient Hawaiian thoughts and customs have been greatly moulded by the belief in these people.

A discussion on vertical writing was opened by Mr. Carvalho. Many views were expressed both in favor of and against the system. Beginners take to it readily, but often confusion arises in advanced pupils in trying to affect a transformation. The president's view is that the system has "come to stay" and that there is no alternative for teachers.

Miss Emily Alvaliko read a paper on "Band of Mercy" work. Miss Deyo was the originator of the movement in Hilo and she reports good results. Young people should be led to join from proper motives and not simply for the purpose of wearing the star.

The subject of drawing was dealt with by Miss Thurston. The paper emphasized the educational values of the subject and detailed the work and methods suited to the different years. Variety was added to the proceedings by a song from Miss Willis.

Mr. McCluskey read a paper on school excursions. These train the faculties of observation and are the best introduction to the study of geography and the natural sciences. Work with an object in view and as Napoleon said "Use your resources."

The date set for the next meeting is 13th of May.

Babble about valuable tropical pro-

ducts is idle. We must produce them, and give an example of profitable industry.

It must be a political measure, besides being an economic one. A serious set back in the sugar business, means riots, and starving men. Every man who is without work, is a socialist and is determined to divide up. The policy of the Anglo-Saxon should be to diversify industries here as a purely political measure, just as Napoleon established the sugar beet industry in France as a political measure.

Of course the Government will reply: "We are not Napoleons and the people are quite content with the sugar god, and are not after strange vegetable and fruit gods. If our one (sugar) legged industry is upset, we are good Mahomedans and can say, it is 'God's will.'"

An "industrial" dictator here for 10 years, would put many diversified industries on a permanent basis.

## MORE SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The demand for one or more school inspectors seems to be very necessary. The excellence of the school system cannot be maintained without efficient inspection. As the number of scholars is rapidly increasing, and the demand for money to support the schools also increases, it is through good inspection that the value of the money expended is obtained. The number of teachers at the end of the year 1897, was 40 more than at the end of 1895. They number will probably be increased by 50 more at the end of the year '99.

In one thing we cannot afford to be stingy, and that is in promoting education. Unfortunately, the real value of the inside machinery of political systems is not fully appreciated. To prevent proper inspection is a retrograde movement.

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## DR. SUN YET SEN

## Has a Grievance Against the British Government.

## THE RIGHTS OF A REFUGEE

## Wants Protection Only of Any Political Exile—A Newspaper Makes Argument In Sun's Behalf.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Honolulu born and educated Chinese is the most prominent figure in the movement for a new political order in the Chinese Empire. A brief note on his case was published yesterday. Dr. Sun Yat Sen from a retreat which will not be named mails to the Advertiser the following newspaper clipping, with some expressions to an old friend here:

Our readers will remember the plucky little Chinaman Sun-Yat-Sen, who was kidnapped by the Chinese Embassy in London with a view of his consignment to the tender mercies of the Pekin Government, and was released upon the peremptory demand of Lord Salisbury. It was rumored lately that "Sun" had been arrested by the Governor of Hong Kong and surrendered to the Chinese authorities. Upon inquiry by a correspondent, however, this report was found to be inaccurate. The true facts are as follows, and they seem to call for very serious consideration.

It appears that after "Sun's" release Dr. Cantle, his tutor and rescuer, advised "Sun" to go and practice his profession in the Sandwich Islands, where many of his relatives reside. "Sun" refused, however, and proceeded instead to —, with the ultimate purpose of settling down in Formosa, an island yielded by China to Japan after the war.

Whilst still in —, he wrote to the Governor of Hong Kong informing him of his intention to visit the colony. In reply there came a verbose and, it may be added, impertinent letter warning him that if he dared to set foot in Hong Kong he would be immediately arrested for hatching plots against a friendly Government under an ordinance giving the Governor power to banish Chinamen without assigning any reason.

Poor "Sun" was greatly cast down at this announcement, and wrote home to his friends in England:

I think you will be surprised to hear that the Hong Kong Government have banished me from the colony and agreed to hand me over to the Tartar Government whenever I land there.

## SCHOOL MATTERS

### Senate Discusses Department of Instruction.

Constitutional Amendment Was Brought Up in the Lower Branch.

SENATE.

Sixteenth Day, March 7.

The Senate discussed appropriation bills and the special items referred to committees. After the usual opening Senator Holstein presented a petition from 50 people in Kohala asking for an appropriation for a road. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

The report presented by Senators Waterhouse, from the Finance Committee, and Hocking from a special committee, on special items in the appropriation bills were received and discussion had later. There was the same action on Senator Holstein's report from the Judiciary Committee on House bill 9 and Senator Brown's report from the same committee on House bill 11.

A resolution introduced by Senator Brown was passed fixing the salary of the Clerk at \$10 per day, the salary of the Sergeant at Arms at \$4 per day and the salary of the Janitor at \$1 per day.

Minister Cooper presented an amendment to sections 630 and 631 of the Civil Code referring to the registry of vessels. The bill passed the first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

The House bill 9, relating to appeals from the Circuit Court, passed the second reading on the adoption of the Committee's report and was set for third reading on Wednesday. The committee reported that the sections in the act were virtually repealed by implication by the act of 1892 to reorganize the Judiciary, but the Chief Justice had asked for an express repeal in order to bring less difficulty to litigants.

House bill 11, amending sections 1480-1483 of the Civil Code relating to the rate of interest on money, passed the second reading and was set for the third on Wednesday. The committee reported that under existing laws the present legal rate of interest is 9 per cent. with a maximum rate of 2½ per cent. per month. The amendment fixes the legal rate at 6 per cent. with a maximum rate of 1 per cent. per month except on maritime risks and bottomry bonds.

The Senate bill to enlarge Kapiolani Park by taking in the leaseholds on the water front at the expiration of the leases was referred to the special committee to be appointed to consider Senator Brown's bill providing for the issuance of royal patents to the present leaseholders.

Items in the salary appropriation bill referred to the Finance Committee and the special committee were taken up. The permanent settlement to the Princess Kaiulani was passed on the recommendation of the committee that the item was thoroughly discussed at the previous session and there was no need for further discussion.

An appropriation of \$720 for the period was passed for F. W. Feilbehr who has been in Government service for 30 years and is now a cripple and has no means of support.

The item of \$9,000 for salary of shorthand reporters for the Judiciary Department was passed on the recommendation of the committee. The report of the Chief Justice shows a need of increased assistance in the department.

Other items passed were \$2,400 for salary of Clerk of 3rd and 4th Circuits. Salary of shorthand reporter of the 3rd Circuit was reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,800. Action on the salary of Deputy Auditor-General and Clerk of Auditor-General was deferred. The items were stricken out temporarily. Salaries and commissions of Deputy Tax Assessors and Collectors passed at \$60,000. All the salary items in the Bureau of Customs, amounting to \$160,580, were passed after some discussion. The wording of the items in this bureau referring to pay of Customs guards and inspectors for Kahului and Hilo was changed to read Maui and Hawaii, respectively.

There was considerable discussion over the items in the Department of Public Instruction. The committee's report advocated a radical change in the plan as outlined in the appropriation bill. The change practically continued the present system of school inspection and in addition omitted one officer provided for in the bill. Minister Cooper defended the appropriation bill. He said that the items had been carefully thought out and several months had been spent by the Department in planning them. It was proposed to secure if possible this session an appropriation for two additional schools for Honolulu. The plans of the Department were to make the first attempt at graded schools. Great care should be taken to have the inception in a proper manner to secure the permanent bettering of the school system. The plan would require nearly all the time of the Inspector-General and this would be impossible if he were to continue to tour the Islands, as he would be obliged to do if the committee's report was adopted. The other Islands need a man to put all his time in the schools there as it is practically impossible for one man to visit all the schools and spend more than half a day in each.

Senator Brown supported Minister Cooper's position. He believed that the additional expense of the Department

plan, of \$4,400, for the period was a very small item if it is proposed to increase the facilities of the school system.

Senator Waterhouse was also in favor of the measure. He said the Department of Public Instruction should have the greatest consideration. Increased facilities would be a great help to the cause of education in the Islands. The members had always talked of advancing the educational system of the country and they now had an opportunity to do so.

The items were all passed including the appropriation of \$450,000, which includes the salaries of some 40 prospective new teachers. An item of \$1,800 for salary of Messenger and Book Clerk, omitted from the bill, was passed.

Senators Waterhouse and Holstein asked for leave of absence until Friday and an afternoon session was held, at which Senator McCandless asked that action on the Postal Bureau salaries be deferred. Senator Holstein, under suspension of the rules, made a report on several items in the general appropriation bill on which no action was taken. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Sixteenth Day, March 7. The following petitions were presented:

Kaeo—For \$1,500 for a bridge and new road between Makaweli and Waimea, Kauai.

Achi—For \$2,000 for enlarging and repairing the landing at Hookena.

Achi—For \$2,500 for a court house and jail at Hookena.

Representative Wilder reported for the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Etc., recommending the indefinite postponement of the House bills bearing on the encouragement in the work of cultivating coffee and ramie and grapes.

Representative Kaai propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior. 1. Do the watering carts of Honolulu belong to the Government?

2. If not, to whom? 3. If these are owned by private parties, how much do they pay to the Government for water? 4. What are the receipts of the owners of the watering carts?

Representative Kahuelio presented a petition from Molokai protesting against the action proposed in House Bill No. 3, which provides for making that island a part of the first judicial district.

Representative Achi announced his intention to introduce an Act repealing Section 3, Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1893, relating to poll tax.

House Bill No. 6, relating to highways, taken up in second reading with the report of the committee. After debate referred to a special committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution regarding issuance of warrants, presented by Representative Robertson, was taken up. Representative Kahuelio made a long speech on the subject. He stated that the complaints have come from the few new lawyers who have only lately come into the country. The lawyers who have been here for a long time have made no complaints. Only the lawyers in the House seemed to be in favor of the resolution. Representative Kaai spoke on the matter, upholding the old practice.

The Attorney-General then asked Mr. Kaai whether, in his district of Hana there had been any complaints of hardships resulting from the practice. The answer was no. However, he wished to support the motion because the Attorney-General had gone a little beyond the law. The resolution was not one of censure. If it was he would not support it for one moment.

The Attorney-General spoke in the same vein as his principal speech on the matter the other day. Representative Isenberg referred to the Attorney-General, the Marshal and Deputy Marshal as knowing nothing about the workings of the practice in the outside districts and to the Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs as being "little gods riding about the place doing as they please."

Representative Robertson said that the practice was against the law. If the subject was clear and to the point, the practice was against the law. If the law was being disregarded how could the people be expected to have any respect for the laws enacted by this Legislature. If the law was not satisfactory, an amendment could be made. Representative Robertson referred to "accusations" made by members of the House and in the morning paper. He doubted very much that it would make more money for lawyers. He was accused of being mercenary. He did not think that he was a person to seek for his own personal aggrandizement to make the House commit itself to an important measure. The resolution was brought in at the request of ten members of the House who had held a caucus just a short time previous. He had been sent word to frame a resolution and he did. He did not state this to shirk any responsibility. On the other hand he approved of the resolution in toto.

Representative Loebenstein spoke on the three functions of the Government and recommended that the duties of each be kept in their proper sphere. He was personally a friend of the Attorney-General but politically he was opposed to him. The practice under discussion was certainly wrong and should be stopped.

The Attorney General spoke again, this time asking the question that, if the people were oppressed by the practice, "Why in heaven's name do they not get out a writ of mandamus and compel the issuance of warrants that have been refused them?"

Speaking in answer to the Attorney General, Representative Robertson said that district magistrates could not be compelled by writs of mandamus to issue any warrants.

The resolution of Representative Robertson was adopted by a vote of nine to four.

Proposed amendment to Article 101 of the Constitution. Representative

Loebenstein spoke on the matter. When in the middle of his speech, the Speaker declared "no quorum" and Representative Loebenstein ceased.

Five or six members had left the room, after about five minutes two were brought back. The points in favor of the amendment were set forth by Representative Loebenstein, as to whether the measure was right or wrong. The central idea of the whole thing was the rule of the majority. Mr. Loebenstein spoke of the backing of the American Union party in the matter and closed his argument with the words: "Let the Executive dare oppose this measure."

The speech of Minister Cooper on the proposed amendment is found elsewhere.

Rep. Robertson moved that further consideration be postponed until Wednesday, averring that it was necessary to confer with his constituents. Representative Richards moved to amend this to a week from Wednesday averring that it was just as necessary for the other members to hear from their constituents. Motion with amendment carried.

## FOR THE RIFLEMEN

### Foreign Affairs Department Offers a Team Trophy.

#### Conditions Described—Military Match—Twenty Men in a Team. Order for Election of Captain.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I., March 7, 1898. General Order No. 6. The Department of Foreign Affairs offers to the companies of the National Guard of Hawaii a trophy for marksmanship to be known as "The Department Trophy for 1898," to become the property of any company competing under the following conditions:

First.—Should one company win it at each of the first three shoots, said company will become the owner of the trophy.

Second.—Should one company win it twice and another once, at the first three shoots, they will compete alone in the fourth shoot. If the company which has previously won twice proves the victor, it will become the owner of the trophy; should the company which has previously won once beat its opponent they must shoot a fifth match to decide a tie, the winner to become the owner of the trophy.

Third.—Should three different companies win in the first three matches, these three alone will enter in the fourth shoot, the winner of which will become the owner of the trophy.

Teams will consist of twenty men each from any of the companies of the First Regiment, N. G. H., and will compete at the military rifle range.

The teams must appear and shoot in service uniform with belt; shoot ten rounds per man, 200 yards range, off-hand.

They are limited to rifles issued to the First Regiment, N. G. H., and are to be governed by Blunt's Manual.

The Department of Foreign Affairs also offers a medal, to be presented to the marksman making the highest individual score during these matches, who has been a member of a team in at least three of these matches.

(Signed.) HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Headquarters, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I., March 7, 1898. Regiment, Orders No. 32. Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

"General Headquarters,

"Republic of Hawaii,

"Honolulu, H. I., Mar. 7, 1898.

"Special Order No. 5.

"An election will be held in the Company room at the Drill Shed at 7:30 p. m., on Monday, March 21st, A. D. 1898, for the election of the following officer:

"One Captain, Company H, First Regiment, N. G. H., vice T. B. Murray, Commission expired.

"Captain Jno. Schaefer, Adjutant, First Regiment, N. G. H., will preside at said election.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed.) JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant-General."

The Commander of Company H will assemble his company at the time and place above ordered.

By order of COLONEL FISHER.

(Signed.) JNO. SCHAEFER, Captain and Adjutant.

The Department Trophy has not yet been selected by the Minister. It will doubtless be something handsome. The first shoot will occur within a month and the others will follow at short intervals.

#### DOWN TO STAY.

#### New Maui Railroad a Permanent Line for Use.

Surveyor Vander-nallen of Spreckelsville plantation, Maui, who arrived on the Claudine, Sunday, is the man who with the blacksmith and twelve men, laid the single gauge track from the warehouse at Spreckelsville to the proposed landing at Kahului. He is in town on business. Aside from the men mentioned there were engaged in the work of carrying the rails, about 175 Japanese. The length of the road is 1,450 feet.

The end of the railway is about 200 yards from the present Kahului landing. A wharf of steel and concrete

24 feet wide and 350 feet long, is to be built in a very short time. However, part of the wharf will be built at first so that lighters with freight may get alongside. In the meanwhile the extension will be added. This will be arranged in such a manner that steamers and sailing vessels may go alongside.

It is the belief of Spreckelsville people that there will be no trouble over the matter. The road has been laid and there it will remain.

Laughable stories are told in connection with the laying of the track. Some natives seeing the Japanese carrying rails on their shoulders, declared that a big fight was on and that the dead were being carried to the sea and thrown in.

#### CRICKET.

#### Team Led By Capt. Herbert Scores a Victory

A return match between teams captained by H. L. Herbert and A. St. M. Mackintosh was played on Saturday last and some excellent sport was had. Herbert's team again proved the victors. The following is the scorer's report:

#### MACKINTOSH'S TEAM.

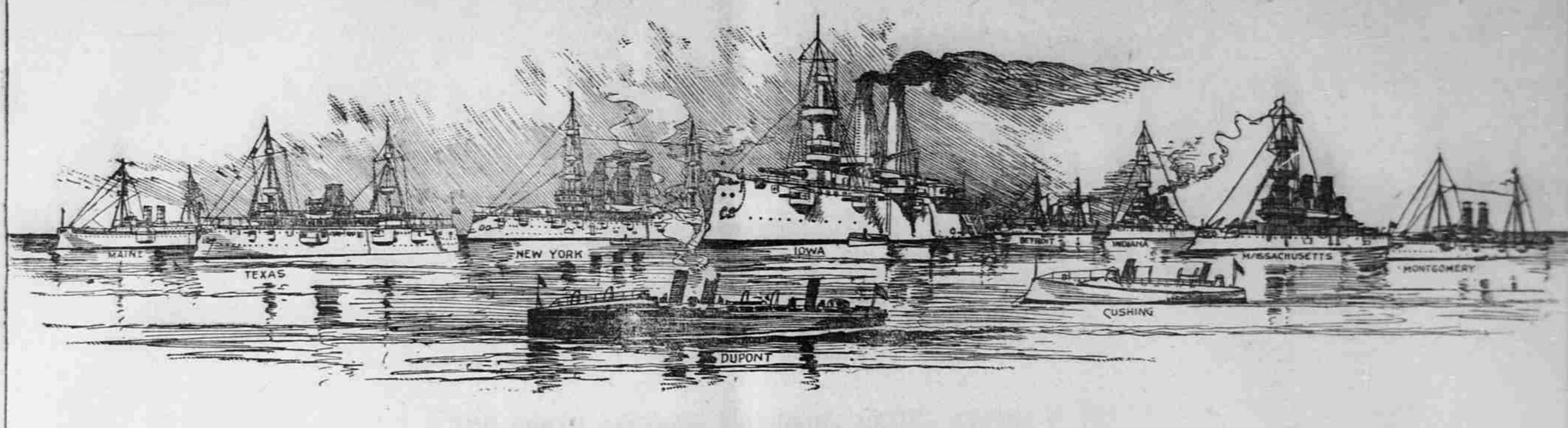
Mackintosh, H.	Herbert, b	Jordan, 24
Harvey, c	Shanks, b	White, 7
Hamilton, c	Stanley, b	Herbert, 12
McNicol, b	Herbert, 0	Wilder, b
H. Wilder, b	Jordan, 3	Scanlan, Herbert, 0
Scanlan, Herbert, 0	Herbert, 1	Hatfield, c
Hatfield, c	Ross, b	Herbert, 1
Dr. Campbell, c	Vincent, b	Sam Marks, b
Sam Marks, b	Jordan, 0	Emil Berger, c
Emil Berger, c	Vincent, b	Herbert, 0
A. Davis, not out	0	Byes, 0
Total	49	BOWLING ANALYSIS.

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. White—18 runs, 1 wicket, 5 overs, 1 maiden, 25 balls, average, 18.0.
A. Planian—6 runs, 0 wickets, 2 overs, 0 maidens, 10 balls.
R. A. Jordan—18 runs, 3 wickets, 6 overs, 1 maiden, 30 balls, average, 6.3.
H. L. Herbert—4 runs, 6 wickets, 4 overs, 3 maidens, 20 balls, average, 0.7.
Total

#### HERBERT'S TEAM.

Vincent, c	Marks, b	Hatfield, 6
Shanks, c	Harvey, b	Mackintosh, 3
Jordan, b	Hatfield	Herbert, 4
Herbert, c	Scanlan, b	Hatfield, 27
Plan		



THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES NAVY.

## ON DUTY AGAIN

President Sanford B. Dole at the Helm Once More.

### TALKS ABOUT THE MISSION

Treaty in Senate—Interview With President McKinley—Interest of American People in Hawaii.

Sanford B. Dole, the President of Hawaii has finished his mission as special envoy to the United States in the interest of Annexation and is again on duty as the chief executive of this island. Mr. Dole and party reached Honolulu at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by the Oceanic S. S. Mariposa. There was quite a gathering at the wharf and the personal popularity of Mr. Dole was evidenced by the cordiality of the informal reception given. There were salutes from the U. S. F. S. Baltimore and from the Gunboat Bennington, as well as from the Shore Battery. The President and Mrs. Dole went at once to their Emma street home. By 9:30, Mr. Dole was at the Executive Building in conference with his Ministers. The first business was arrangement for the vacation of Captain King, Minister of the Interior, who has gone to Sydney for the ocean voyage. It was decided after due deliberation that Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should act as Minister of Interior in the absence of Captain King. Mr. Dole was informed of the matters transpired and in hand of which he had not been advised by mail. Among his early callers were members of the Senate and House, Government officers and personal friends.

All who visited the President yesterday were greeted by him pleasantly as ever. To a representative of the Advertiser, Mr. Dole spoke of some experiences with interviewers in the States, not forgetting the artist. The one thing that the reporters over there wanted was the view of Mr. Dole himself on the treaty and its prospects. This he refused to give from first to last, although importuned many times daily to say something or write something. Mr. Dole speaks in complimentary terms of the conduct of the professional interviewers and has no grievance against the artists or caricaturists. A few of the pictures of the party or members of it were atrocious. A good many of them were bad, but a good many of them were excellent. Mr. Dole was surprised at the skill of the penit artists who made scenes of re-

ceivers.

On one occasion the President did go into print. This was at San Francisco, where the Call newspaper asserted that the purpose of the visit of Mr. Dole to the United States was to arrange a treaty which should admit the Japanese to the full rights of citizenship and suffrage in both that country and Hawaii. As a refutation of this vicious canard, President Dole issued the following letter:

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to two editorial articles published in your issues of February 5th and 10th, and entitled, "Is it Dole's Hand?" and "The Japanese Race," which, by innuendo and indirection, announce to the public that an agreement has been entered into between the United States, Japan and the Hawaiian Government by which the Japanese Government has withdrawn its opposition to the annexation of Hawaii in consideration of the extension of the privilege of naturalization in the United States to the Japanese. These articles also suggest that the negotiation of this scheme was the object of my visit to Washington.

"I wish to say that there is no foundation of fact in the proposition which these editorials announce, or in any part of it."

S. B. DOLE."

The principal interview of the two Presidents at Washington was of the duration of an hour or more. During that time there was a pretty thorough discussion of the treaty and of questions connected with its consideration. Mr. Dole says that the chief executive of the United States is a most charm-

## TREATY TO WAIT

Said to Be a Belief That Two-Thirds Vote Is Wanting.

### ON A JOINT RESOLUTION NOW

Perhaps a County of California. No Report From Maine Disaster Commission.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Immediately on the return to the city of Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, a meeting of that body will be held to consider the form of a bill which is to take the place of the Hawaiian treaty, for it was admitted by a prominent Senator, a member of the committee named, that in the absence of a two-thirds vote to ratify the treaty no more time will be lost in pressing for consideration a bill of annexation. It is believed there will be sufficient votes to carry through a bill from the start, and, a large majority being assured, it is thought the debate will not be prolonged. Senators favoring the bill now expect there will be a vote reached upon the resolution not later than April 1st, and perhaps sooner.

In framing the bill it will be the aim to define the future status of the Islands, which, if satisfactorily done, it is believed will so disarm criticism in the House as to guarantee consideration there, which now means passage. It is learned that Speaker Reed's first point of objection is to the possibility that a State will be created soon and two Senators and Members of Congress given to the newly acquired territory. On account of this feeling, which extends to many members of both houses, a plan is now being considered seriously of making the Islands a county of California, which would mean the giving to the county of Hawaii one State Senator and two Assemblymen and making it the Eighth district to insure representation at the capital. Some advocates of this plan are urging that it will disarm the objections of those who foresee statehood in a short time and secure their assent to the proposal.

### FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Absolutely No Data to Work From. People are Restless.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The mystery unsolved is the general forecast here today of the report of the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster. On every side tonight the same expression is heard. While the members of Congress, restive under delay, with pent up emotions reaching almost to the explosive point, gravely contemplate conditions, the officials of departments most directly concerned, viewing the press reports—for they still insist they have no data on which to base a conclusion—are becoming more and more convinced that there will be no direct pronouncement by the board, and that to the end of time the mystery of the loss of the Maine will stand between these two Governments and be a menace to a perfect understanding.

Secretary Long today said he had not one word on which to base an opinion as to the cause of the Maine disaster and had no more light upon the subject than that he had five minutes after the receipt of Sigsbee's first dispatch. The semi-official statements from officers who are in daily communication with the department is a most perfect blank as to the knowledge of the disaster, which still shrouds in gloom every department of the Government and causes serious apprehension.

To attempt to say from the position of an armor plate lying in the upper works of the wreck that the explosion was internal or external in origin, in the opinion of the officials here, is without warrant. The Maine carried no armor below water at a greater depth than two and a half feet. Beneath that there was nothing but ordinary thin hull plates of about half an inch structural steel. All of the

armor, even that worked into the protective deck, was entirely above the magazine, and in case the latter exploded the armor might easily have been tossed upward.

### THE AUSTRALIA AT SEATTLE.

Big Steamer Victoria Also Added to the Alaskan Fleet.

SEATTLE, (Wash.), February 24.—By the arrival of the steamships Australia and Victoria today the passenger capacity of the Alaskan fleet of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company was increased nearly 3,000 per month. No finer vessels steam through the waters of the Northern Pacific ocean than these ships.

Captain Houdlette of the Australia reports an uneventful trip from San Francisco. The Australia brought 270 passengers, a majority of whom are on their way to Alaska. She is scheduled to sail north Saturday and will be filled with passengers and freight. The Australia was chartered by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company from the Oceanic Line. For 10 years she has been running between San Francisco and Honolulu. The Victoria was built at Portland in 1890. She was totally remodeled, as her engines were more powerful than her hull would justify. Recently she made 20 knots an hour on trial. She will sail for Alaska Sunday.

### IMPRISONMENT FOR ZOLA.

His Confinement Will Be as Comfortable as Possible.

PARIS, February 23.—After a trial lasting over two weeks, Emile Zola, the famous novelist, was today found guilty by a jury of making libelous comment on the conduct of the Esterhazy court martial, and was sentenced to one year in prison and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, the heaviest penalty in the power of the Court to inflict. M. Perrier, manager of the *Aurore*, in which paper Zola published his charges, was condemned to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. Zola will not be sent to prison until the same time has elapsed in which he may make an appeal.

PARIS, February 24.—Labori, counsel for Zola, today lodged a notice of appeal on behalf of Zola from the sentence imposed upon him yesterday. Tomorrow a similar notice will be filed in the case of Perrier.

### Canada Makes a Concession.

OTTAWA, (Ont.), February 24.—The Canadian Government has decided to permit Canadian goods to be shipped from Vancouver and Victoria in American vessels free of duty by St. Michael to the Yukon for the coming season. An order to this effect has been sent to the Custom officers on the Coast. The order applies to the Yukon route by St. Michael and does not include Skagway and Dyea.

### FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

ADELAIDE (South Australia), February 23.—The exportable surplus of wheat yield is estimated at 19,000 tons.

LONDON, February 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports a serious rising against Japan's rule in Formosa.

LONDON, February 24.—Queen Victoria arrived in town this morning, and will hold a drawing room tomorrow. Her Majesty drove from the railroad station to the palace in semi-state, and was heartily cheered on her way there by the crowds in the streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—The inventory and appraisement of the estate of Adolph Sutro, an incompetent person, was filed with the County Clerk yesterday by the appraisers, Thomas Magee, David Rich and W. C. Little. They place the value of the estate at \$2,849,570.10.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Prince Tai Wan Koon, father of the Emperor of Korea, died on February 22, according to a dispatch received by the Korean Legation. Prince Tai Wan Koon was King Regent during the minority of the present Emperor. The Minister will go in mourning for the period of 30 days.

JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.), February 24.—A special from Tampa, Fla., says: The Plant steamship Olivette arrived this afternoon from Havana, and a number of passengers from that city said that the report to the effect that Americans had been advised by Consul General Lee to leave the city was absolutely false; that the city was quiet, and no one expressed uneasiness for their safety.

## OF CUBAN SUGAR

W. G. Irwin Believes Cuba Could Almost Supply the World.

### FIGURING ON THE FUTURE

If Americans Secure Control—Honolulu Rapid Transit and Telephone—Irwin on Annexation.

W. G. Irwin and family are home in Hawaii after an absence of three-fourths of a year. All are in excellent health. They are at the Waikiki home. The Oceanic S. S. Mariposa brought back to the Islands these prominent people. From early yesterday morning till late in the afternoon Mr. Irwin, who always is a busy man, devoted his time to affairs at the big establishment of W. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd., and to perhaps a total of 50 callers. Mr. Irwin's interests here are large and many. It is a pretty fair pile of the business, by perfecting the equipment and bringing it to an immense scale or capacity. In the interest of the electric company, Mr. Irwin visited many stations and noted all that there was new and improved in the use and development of both light and power equipment. Mr. Irwin has not been back long enough yet to study the newest and latest plans for city transit, but those who have been agitating and working in this field will most likely call upon Mr. Irwin at an early day.

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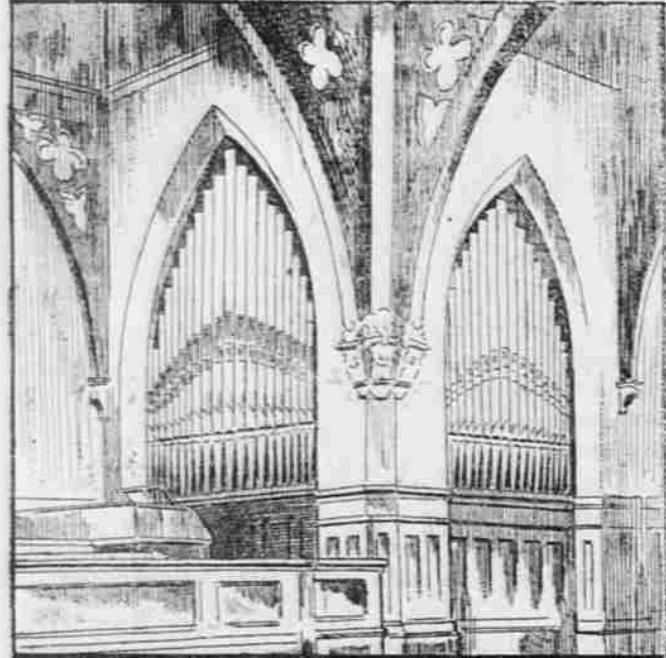
## NEW PIPE ORGAN

Dedication of the Bishop Memorial Chapel Instrument.

RECITAL BY WRAY TAYLOR

Organ and Building—Music Worthy Such an Occasion—Taylor Gives One of His Own Compositions.

The new pipe organ built by the John Bergstrom Organ Company of San Francisco, for the Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha School grounds, was formally dedicated Saturday evening with appropriate exercises. It had been the request of the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop the donor of the instrument, that Wray Tay-

THE NEW ORGAN.  
(Photo by Chas. H. Ramsey).

lor, organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral should preside at the organ at its dedication, and this was carried out. The instrument which is an exceptionally fine one has two manuals, two stops, a pedal keyboard and two combination pedals.

The organ stands in a chamber to the left of the pulpit platform, showing two fronts of richly decorated pipes, the colors harmonizing perfectly with the interior to the beautifully finished building. The action is reversed so that the player sits with his back to the organ, and can see the choir and congregation. The tone of the instrument is excellent, and taken altogether, it is a credit to the builders who have now erected three large organs in the Islands. The chapel is well lighted by electricity.

The program for the occasion opened with the doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the large audience present standing and joining in the singing to the tune Old Hundred. In the absence of Dr. Hyde who is ill, the Rev. Mr. Leadingham offered up prayer. Then came an "In Memoriam" written by Wray Taylor and played by him in honor of the late Hon. Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop to whose memory the chapel was erected. It was not difficult for one even entirely unacquainted with music to discern that a true artist had been chosen to dedicate the superb instrument. In the playing of Mr. Wray Taylor there is touch, expression and genuine feeling. He seems to throw his whole soul and mind into the music and the result is response no less than grand. He played to all and he played to each and he drew from the organ the sounds of life and the harmony that appeals. Mr. Taylor has been an important active and effective personage in the development of music here. He is an organizer and leader and composer of high ability. On Saturday evening, he seemed at his best, handling the instrument he knows so well and loves so well.

A most delightful number was the celebrated Largo by Handel, played by Mrs. Chas. H. Cooper on the violin with organ accompaniment. It was rendered with much artistic skill. The chorus singing by the pupils of the boys and girls' schools was a very prominent feature of the program, and greatly enjoyed by the audience. Much regret was expressed at the announcement that Mrs. R. F. Woodward was unable to sing her number owing to a severe cold. Mr. Arthur Davies gave a sacred solo by Shelley in tenor voice, being accompanied on the piano by Principal Richards. Miss Clymer presided at the piano for the girls' chorus when they sang most effectively Sullivan's "Lost Chord." The program was closed with the Star Spangled Banner and Hawaii Ponoi. The following was the program of the evening:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Prayer ..... Rev. John Leadingham  
Organ Solos .....  
(a) In Memoriam "Pauahi" ..... Wray Taylor  
(b) Festival March ..... Garratt  
Mr. Wray Taylor.  
Male Chorus—Early my God ..... Witt  
Kamehameha Glee Club.  
Violin Solo—Largo ..... Handel  
Mrs. Chas. B. Cooper.  
Trio—Eventide ..... Gaul  
Rosina Shaw, Lydia Aholo, Helen Kala.  
Organ Solo—Concert Fantasy—Arranged  
Mr. Wray Taylor.  
Organ Solos .....  
(a) Intermezzo ..... Mascagni  
(b) Berceuse ..... Delbruck  
Mr. Wray Taylor.  
Tenor Solo—And I, John, saw the Heavenly City ..... Shelley  
Mr. Arthur Davies.  
Girls' Chorus—The Lost Chord—Sullivan  
Kamehameha Girls' Chorus.  
Offertoire in C Major ..... Lemmens  
Mr. Wray Taylor.

Miss O' Moore.

As will be seen by advertisement, a definite date has been set for a grand violin recital at the opera house by the great lady violinist, Miss Eileen O' Moore. Next Saturday night Honolulu people will have the pleasure of listening to Miss O' Moore. In the recital she will be assisted by Mr. Oscar Herold and other prominent local talent. A most attractive program will be arranged. The box plan will open at Wall, Nichols Co. Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it—O. R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ONE CASE OF MEASLES  
S. S. China In Strict Quarantine  
While in Port.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 8:30 o'clock Saturday night. Although she started from Yokohama on schedule time, she was not up to her usual standard for it was almost always been her habit to get into port on the night or even the afternoon before the day set for her arrival. The weather met with on the trip over was not at all good and this was the cause of her making slow time.

Upon arrival off the harbor, Dr. Day, the Port Physician, found that when about four days from this port, a case of measles was developed among the Asiatics in the steerage so that, when the China hauled alongside the wharf, a strict quarantine was maintained and nobody allowed aboard. The 668 Japanese and one Chinaman were sent over to the Quarantine Station and the cabin passengers for this port allowed to go ashore.

The present trip seems to have been, up to the time of the arrival of the big liner in port, a rather unfortunate one.

In San Francisco, Purser Brickwedel

ECZEMA  
Most Torturing, Disfiguring,  
Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

## Citicura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

## No Paper! All Tobacco!

## GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the Choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobacco, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO.,  
Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

## WILLIAM HOOKS

And his interesting family of little Hooks arrived by the last steamer. This family can clean off more LANTANA in a day than any other known family. They do not confine themselves to lantana but undertake anything in the way of BRUSH short of trees. After they have cleaned your land for you we have the TOOLS that you will need to cultivate same with.

William Hook will be glad to meet you and show you his little ones, at—

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON, Ltd.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

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FRAMED  
OR  
UNFRAMED,

AT  
King Bros.' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT  
JEWEL  
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way—comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE, 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil, and without Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE, 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil, and without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE, 1 size, 3 styles, with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE, 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE, 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE, 2 sizes, No. 7 and No. 8.

H. W. DIMOND & CO.,

HONOLULU, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. of HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 5,000,000.

Capital of their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000.

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

## CLARKE'S

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleaning and clearing the blood from its impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North German Fire Insurance Co. of HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 5,000,000.

Capital of their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000.

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

The underwriters, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu on the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Caution—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## RETIRED ON FEB. 1

Rear-Admiral Beardslee,  
Well Known Here.Had His Flag On the Philadelphia  
In This Port—An Active Life In  
The Service of His Country.

tions suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

It was on February 1st that Rear Admiral Beardslee, so well known here, was retired from the U. S. N. on account of age. While here in 1894-5, with his flag on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, he was an important factor in the several critical situations arising in Hawaii. Ashore the rear admiral was deservedly popular and on the ship was a charming host.

Lester A. Beardslee was one of the most interesting characters in the navy. He was born at Little Falls, N. Y., February 1, 1828. Receiving a common school education, he was appointed acting midshipman March 5, 1850, and from May, 1851, to January, 1855, he was attached to the sloop Plymouth, which cruised among the East Indies. While attached to the Chinese station he participated in one battle and several skirmishes with the Chinese army at Shanghai. Returning to America in the spring of 1855, he entered the Naval Academy the following October and remaining until June, 1856.

After being promoted to a passed midshipman June 20, 1856, he was detailed for special service on the steam frigate Merrimac. His promotions to be master and lieutenant followed soon afterward. On July 16, 1863, he was made lieutenant commander and was attached to the monitor Nantucket. He participated in the attack of the ironclad fleet upon the defenses of Charleston harbor, April 7, 1863, and in the capture of the rebel steamer Florida at Bahia by the United States ship Wachusetts.

From 1867 to 1868 he commanded the steam gunboat Aroostook, and after that, in succession, commanded the steamer Saginaw of the Pacific squadron and the steam sloop Lackwanna on the same station. He was commissioned commander June 12, 1869. For a year after that he was attached to the Hydrographic office at Washington. From May, 1872, to April 1, 1875, he was in command of the Washington Navy Yard. During the next four years he was a member of the United States board for testing iron, steel and other metals.

In November, 1880, Commander Beardslee got his captain's commission and with it a leave of absence for two years. He commanded the receiving ship Franklin during 1883 and 1884, when he was transferred to the steam frigate Powhatan. Later he was stationed at the torpedo station and on the receiving ship Vermont. From 1891 to 1894 he commanded the naval station at Port Royal, S. C. On August 24, 1894, Captain Beardslee was transferred to Honolulu and later returned to Washington. He was made commodore June 27, 1893, and rear admiral March 1, 1895.

## Damaged Sugar.

M. S. Grinbaum &amp; Co. have labelled the barkentine Encore for the loss of 20 bags of sugar and damage to 2,013 bags shipped from Honolulu January 19, 1898. The loss and damage were caused by sea water leaking through the deck of the ship, and the libellants allege that the barkentine was unseaworthy. The loss is estimated at \$6,145. Williams, Dimond &amp; Co. have also labelled the vessel for damage to 8,356 bags of sugar from the same cause, with loss estimated at \$7,500.—S. F. Examiner.

## Amelia, 38 Days.

The overdue barkentine Amelia, Wilmer master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 38 days from Seattle and still the fears many people had as to her safety. She had very rough weather throughout the trip and often stood in great danger. For over five days the Amelia hung to the Coast and then for 12 days came the roughest kind of weather. The Amelia comes to Allen &amp; Robinson with 400,000 feet of lumber, 26,000 laths and 100,000 shingles.

## On the Face of the Waters.

While Walley Davis and others were at Mokapu Point this Island, Friday, they picked up on the beach, a can marked "Open." Upon lifting the lid a letter was found, this being dated aboard the ship S. P. Hitchcock on the day of the departure of that vessel for New York. She was then a hundred miles off port. The letter was written by one of the passengers who reported "All well."

## Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,  
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observa-

tions suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, Jan. 15.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## NAVAL.

U. S. S. Baltimore, Dyer, from cruise to Lahaina, January 29.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, Jan. 28.

Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, San Francisco, January 29.

Am. ship H. B. Hyde, Colcord, San Francisco, January 30.

Am. bkt. Arago, Greenleaf, in distress, February 14.

Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liverpool, February 19.

Am. bkt. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, Seattle, March 4.

Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, Newcastle, March 4.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, March 5.

Am. bkt. John Smith, Groth, Kahului, March 6.

Am. schr. Albert Meyer, Marschall, Port Townsend, March 7.

Am. ship Iroquois, Taylor, San Francisco, March 7.

Am. schr. Robert Searle, Piltz, Newcastle, March 7.

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, March 4.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, from Hawaii.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Lahaina.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, 38 days from Puget Sound.

Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Saturday, March 5.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from China and Japan.

Am. schr. Transit, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Walaleale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Sunday, March 6.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Am. bkt. John Smith, Groth, from Kahului.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Monday, March 7.

Am. schr. Albert Meyer, Marschall, 28 days from Port Townsend.

Am. ship Iroquois, Taylor, 19 days from San Francisco.

Am. schr. Robert Searles, Piltz, 50 days from Newcastle.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, March 4.

U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, for a cruise.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, for Hawaii ports.

Saturday, March 5.

Stmr. Hawaii, Andrews, for Hawaii ports.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Sunday, March 6.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Monday, March 7.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Tuesday, March 8.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 9.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 10.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Friday, March 11.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 12.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Sunday, March 13.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Monday, March 14.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Tuesday, March 15.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 16.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Thursday, March 17.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Friday, March 18.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 19.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Sunday, March 20.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Monday, March 21.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Tuesday, March 22.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 23.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 24.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Friday, March 25.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 26.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Sunday, March 27.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Monday, March 28.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Tuesday, March 29.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 30.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Thursday, March 31.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Friday, April 1.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Saturday, April 2.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Sunday, April 3.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Monday, April 4.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Tuesday, April 5.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa, Kihel, Makaha, Kauai, Kawaha, Laupahoehoe, Pepeeokeo, Onomea, Papakou and Hilo, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.